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BOOK REVIEWS

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF TROPICAL DISEASES. E. R. Stitt. 421 pp. 86 illustrations. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia.

This work is more than ordinarily interesting to the parasitologist because of the position and work of the author, who has also written a good text on animal parasitology. The present book emphasizes the clinical aspect of the subject, and is intended as a companion volume to the earlier work. Fortunately, the idea is not carried out rigorously, for in each case a brief statement concerning laboratory diagnosis concludes the discussion of a particular disease.

The classification of diseases which is distinctly modern brings together those due to protozoa and those due to helminthes in two of the chief subdivisions of the text. The discussions of these organisms, while necessarily brief, are in the main very good, as they certainly are complete. The author's style is attractive and his knowledge of the literature in this field unusually broad. In a few cases poor figures were selected, but in general they are adequate, though variable in effect.

FLIES IN RELATION TO DISEASE: Bloodsucking Flies. Edward Hindle. Cambridge University Press. 1914. 8°. 398 pp. 88 figures.

This volume belongs to the Cambridge Public Health Series and is a companion volume to one on Non-Bloodsucking Flies. The introductory chapters discuss clearly and briefly the general problem of the indirect and direct transmission of pathogenic agents, the relation of the definitive and intermediate hosts and their parasites, the external and internal anatomy of adult flies, the anatomy and development of the immature stages and the classification of flies.

The general subject is introduced by a tabulation giving a complete list of the families containing bloodsucking species, a list of the species known to transmit an infective agent, the disease transmitted, their geographical distribution and the authorities responsible for the record. This table is supplemented by another giving the known species of Anophelinae, their present generic location, notes on their habits and connection with malaria. The text contains analytical tables for the identification of the families of Nematocera, Brachycera and Calyptratae, for the identification of the genera and species of Psychodidae and Culicidae, the genera of Muscidae and the species of Glossina.

The families are arranged in their systematic sequence, and under each there is given a detailed discussion with figures of the external and internal anatomy of the adults and immature stages, the habits and development of the immature stages, their enemies and means of combating them. Following the systematic discussion in each case, there is a careful consideration of what is known regarding the various diseases transmitted by bloodsucking flies and their causal organisms, the morphology, life cycle and development, and in many cases maps showing the geographical distribution of the insect carrying the parasite. The chapters dealing with malaria, yellow fever, dengue, filariasis and trypanosomiasis are especially full and to be commended. It is a well-arranged, clearly written, readable volume.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL ENTOMOLOGY. By William A. Riley, Ph.D., Professor of Insect Morphology and Parasitology, Cornell University; and O. A. Johannsen, Ph.D., Professor of Biology, Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y.: The Comstock Publishing Co., 1915. 348 pp.

The appearance of this splendid volume will do much toward placing this country in a leading position in medical entomology, such as it now occupies in other branches of applied entomology. Moreover, the wide distribution which this work is certain to receive doubtless will cause an awakening of interest in